HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. II. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1821. No. 58.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

JOHN CAMPBELL,

Of Orange county, N. C. proposes publishing, in one handsome octavo volume, the following valuable works, viz.

First,

A CHAIN OF TRUTHS;

OR,

A Dissertation on the Harmony of the Gospel.

Delivered as a Compendium of Faith.

By J. Allen, a strict Trinitarian.

Second,

The Baptists vindicated from some Groundless Charges.

B . . . . III.

Third,

Motives to Love and Unity among Calvinists, who differ in some Points.

A dialogue between Christophilus, Philalethes and Philagathus.

BY JOHN BRINE.

Fourth,

THE CHRISTIAN PILGRIM;

OR,

The Travels of the Children of Israel Spiritualized.

Fifth,

THE DOCTRINES

of

Imputation of Sin to Christ, and the [illegible] to his People.

Clearly stated, explained, and improved.

BY JOHN BRINE.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be neatly printed, on fine paper, with a plain handsome type, and contain about four hundred pages.

The price, to subscribers, will be two dollars, handsomely bound: to non-subscribers the price will be two dollars twenty-five cents.

Any person who may be disposed to encourage the work, and who shall procure eight subscribers and become responsible for the payment, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

☞ Subscriptions received by John Campbell, Orange county, and at this office.

March 6. 56—

NOTICE.

A good Carpenter for hire

for the term of one year. Apply to the subscriber.

Frances Child.

Hillsborough, March 7. 56—2w

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, on the 24th day of March instant, at the Market-house in Hillsborough,

Five Negroes,

belonging to the estate of William Lockhart, deceased, on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give bond and security.

All those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the estate are requested to present their accounts, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

John Young. } *Administrators.*
James Phillips, }

March 3, 1821. 56—3w

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 27th of February last, an apprentice boy named *Isaac Lockhart*. He has light hair, and is somewhat cross-eyed, and is large of his age. The above reward, but no expences will be paid on his delivery to the subscriber. All persons are forbid harbouring or employing him, under the penalty of the law.

John Fort.

Orange County,
March 2, 1821. 56—3w

NOTICE.

I WISH to engage a Miller, well acquainted with the manufacture of flour, who can come well recommended as to his skill, sobriety and honesty. I will also sell a pair of Cullen stones, four feet four inches diameter, and twelve inches in the skirt, of excellent quality. Also a new Mill Screw for raising stones from four to seven and a half feet diameter. Early application is requested.

J. A. Ramsay.

Forest Hill, Chatham,
Feb. 1, 1821. 54—4w

North Carolina.

ANGE COUNTY.

[illegible] and Quarter Sessions, [illegible]uary Term, 1821.

Fr[illegible]
Absal[illegible]

Original attachment—Thomas W. Holden, executor of the last will and testament of Isaac Holden, deceased, summoned as garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant Absalom Alston is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless he appear at the next term of said court to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in May next, and replevy and plead to issue, judgment final by default will be entered against him, and the money mentioned in said Holden's garnishment condemned to the plaintiff's use.

Test,

J. Taylor, c. c.

Price $3 30. 57—6w

NOTICE.

AGREEABLY to the directions of the last will and testament of *James Miller*, deceased, will be sold on Thursday the 29th of March instant, at his late residence five miles north east of Hillsborough, all the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs,

A quantity of Wheat, Corn, Oats, Hay, and Fodder;

also,

Two Stills, a quantity of Iron, Pork,

Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a variety of other articles.

On the second day of sale a number of **Negroes will be hired out for the remainder of the year.**

A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums above two dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

William Miller, *Executor.*
Rachel Miller, *Executrix.*

Notice is also given to all creditors of the estate of the said deceased to make known their claims within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this advertisement will be pleaded in bar of a recovery: and all debtors [illegible] required to make immediate

William Miller, *Executor.*
Rachel Miller, *Executrix.*

March 3. 56—3w

NOTICE.

ALL those in arrears with the subscriber for the TAX of 1819, are earnestly requested to call and settle with him as soon as possible.

Thos. Clancy, *Sheriff.*

February 26. 55—

The celebrated Horse OSTRICH,

A beautiful blood bay, black legs, mane and tail, five feet four inches high now in the prime of life,

WILL stand the ensuing season, to commence the 15th of March and end the 15th of July next, at Mason Hall, in the county of Orange, the whole of his time, and will not be moved nor shown at public places any time of the season; will cover mares at the very moderate price of four dollars the single leap; six dollars the season; and ten dollars to insure a mare with foal. Great care will be taken to prevent accidents, but the subscriber will not be liable for any that may happen. All kinds of country produce will be taken in payment at the customary prices, and good pasturage will be furnished gratis to mares sent to Ostrich. They will be fed with corn if required, at the neighbourhood prices. In cases of escape I hereby obligate myself to be responsible for all mares entrusted to my care. To prevent disputes, bonds, agreeably to the above prices, will be required when the mares are first put.

PEDIGREE.

OSTRICH was bred by Allen Young, of the county of Mecklenburg, in the state of Virginia, was got by the imported horse Wrangler, and came out of a mare called Miss Fidget, her sire the imported Stirling, her dam by Old Mounsey called Jack Rap.

John Mason.

Februar[illegible] 54—4m

Seco[illegible] Last Notice.

THE s[illegible] being desirous of closing the[illegible] solicit those persons indebted [illegible]ake payment of their respective [illegible]counts, on or before the first day [illegible]xt. As they are determined on collec[illegible]its will be immediately and indiscrim[illegible] commenced after that day. They th[illegible] hope no person will calculate that th[illegible] meet with longer indulgence.

[illegible]n. Cain & Son.

P. S. The subscriber has a large and general assortment of LEATHER for sale.

Wm. Cain, jun.

F[illegible] 14. 53—7w

THE subscriber has just received from the north a handsome assortment of

Straw Bonnets and Straw Trimming,

which he will sell low for cash.

R. L. Cook.

March 7. 56—

Valuable Land *FOR SALE.*

THE subscriber offers for sale his tract of land, containing

Thirteen Hundred and Fifty Acres,

Situated on Haw River.

The attention of such as may wish to purchase land in this part of the country, is invited. The terms will be accommodating. For farther particulars apply to the proprietor.

Richard D Ashe.

December 13. 44—tf

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday of January next.

J. Witherspoon, *Principal.*

November 22. 41—tf

Just received, and for sale at this Office, a quantity of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

viz.

Ainsworth's Dictionary,
Virgil Delphini,
Schrevelii's Greek Lexicon,
Historiæ Sacræ,
Viris Romæ,
Mair's Introduction,
Tytler's Elements of History,
Goldsmith's History of England,
Goldsmith's History of Rome,
Goldsmith's History of Greece,
Willett's Geography and Atlas,
Murray's Grammar,
Murray's Exercises,
Webster's Spelling Book,
Bibles, Testaments, &c.

[illegible] ly received.

GENTLEMEN of the Bar, Physicians, and others, can be supplyed with

Professional and Miscellaneous Books,

from the Philadelphia market, at short notice, on application at this office.

Dec. 20.

BLANKS of various kinds,

for sale at this office.

Among which are,

Justices' Warrants,	Bail Bonds,
Executions,	Appeal bonds,
Ca. Sa.	Recognizance,
Bail Warrants,	Guardian's bonds,
Attachments,	Constable's bonds,
Writs, superior and	Witness' tickets, superior and
county court,	county court.
Executions, do.	Juror's tickets, do.
Subpœnas, do.	Indictments,
Sheriff's Deeds,	Commissions,
Prosecution Bonds,	Executions for militia
Marriage bonds and	fines, &c. &c.
licences,	

PRIZE MEDALS,

OFFERED BY THE

Humane Society of Philadelphia.

THE discoveries which have attended the recent labours of physiologists, have encouraged the managers of the Humane Society to believe, that continued attention to the consideration of Suspended Animation, may be productive of benefit, they are therefore induced once more to offer,

For the best practical dissertation on the means of restoring persons apparently dead from drowning, a Gold Medal of the value of three hundred dollars.

For the second best dissertation, a Gold Medal of the value of two hundred dollars.

The dissertations may be written in the English, French or Latin Language, accompanied with a sealed paper, containing the author's name and place of residence.

They must be sent to the secretary of the society, on or before the first day of the First month, (January), 1822.

They shall be submitted to the judgment and decision of the college of physicians of Philadelphia; and those which are not successful, shall be returned to their authors.

By order of the managers.

Joseph Crukshank, Pres't.

J. Wilson Moore, Sec'ry.

Philadelphia, 6th mo. (June) 14, 1820.

N. B. Editors of newspapers through the United States, will please give the above a few insertions.

Sept. 20. 33—

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

Inaugural Speech.

At 12 o'clock, on the 5th instant, on taking the oath to support the constitution of the United States, the following speech was delivered by JAMES MONROE, president of the United States:

FELLOW CITIZENS:

I shall not attempt to describe the grateful emotions which the new and very distinguished proof of the confidence of my fellow citizens, evinced by my re-election to this high trust, has excited in my bosom. The approbation which it announces of my conduct, in the preceding term, affords me a consolation which I shall profoundly feel through life. The general accord with which it has been expressed, adds to the great and never-ceasing obligations which it imposes. To merit the continuance of this good opinion, and to carry it with me into my retirement, as the solace of advancing years, will be the object of my most zealous and unceasing efforts.

Having no pretension to the high and commanding claims of my predecessors, whose names are so much more conspicuously identified with our revolution, and who contributed so pre-eminently to promote its success, I consider myself rather as the instrument than the cause of the union which has prevailed in the late election. In surmounting, in favor of my humble pretensions, the difficulties which so often produce division in like occurrences, it is obvious that other powerful causes, indicating the great strength and stability of our Union, have essentially contributed to draw you together. That these powerful causes exist, and that they are permanent, is my fixed opinion: that they may produce a like accord in all questions, touching, however remotely, the liberty, prosperity, and happiness, of our country, shall be the object of my most fervent prayers to the Supreme Author of all Good.

In a government which is founded by the people, who possess exclusively the sovereignty, it seems proper that the person who may be placed by their suffrages in this high trust, should declare, on commencing its duties, the principles on which he intends to conduct the administration. If the person, thus elected, has served the preceding term, an opportunity is afforded him to review its principal occurrences, and to give such further explanation respecting them as, in his judgment, may be useful to his constituents. The events of one year have influence on those of another; and, in like manner, of a preceding on the succeeding administration. The movements of a great nation are connected in all their parts. If errors have been commit ed, they ought to be corrected; if the policy is sound, it ought to be supported. It is by a thorough knowledge of the whole subject that our fellow-citizens are enabled to judge correctly of the past, and to give a proper direction to the future.

Just before the commencement of the last term, the United States had concluded a war with a very powerful nation, on conditions equal and honorable to both parties. The events of that war are too recent, and too deeply impressed on the memory of all, to require a development from me. Our commerce had been, in a great measure, driven from the sea; our Atlantic and inland frontiers were invaded in almost every part; the waste of life along our coast, and on some parts of our inland frontiers, to the defence of which our gallant and patriotic citizens were called, was immense; in addition to which, not less than one hundred and twenty millions of dollars were added at its end to the public debt.

As soon as the war had terminated, the nation, admonished by its events, resolved to place itself in a situation, which should be better calculated to prevent the recurrence of a like evil, and, in case it should recur, to mitigate its calamities. With this view, after reducing our land force to the basis of a peace establishment, which has been further modified since, provision was made for the construction of fortifications at proper points, through the whole extent of our coast, and such an augmentation of our naval force, as should be well adapted to both purposes. The laws, making this provision, were passed in 1815 and 16, and it has been, since, the constant effort of the executive, to carry them into effect.

The advantage of these fortifications, and of an augmented naval force, in the extent contemplated, in point of economy, has been fully illustrated, by a report of the board of enginees and naval commissioners, lately communicated to congress, by which it appears, that in an invasion by twenty thousand men, with a correspondent naval force, in a campaign of six months only, the whole expense of the construction of the works would be defrayed by the difference in the sum necessary to maintain the force which would be adequate to our defence with the aid of those works, and that which would be incurred without them. The reason of this difference is obvious. If fortifications are judiciously placed on our great inlets, as distant from our cities as circumstances will permit, they will form the only points of attack, and the enemy will be detained there by a small regular force, a sufficient time to enable our militia to collect, and repair to that on which the attack is made. A force adequate to the enemy, collected at that single point, with suitable preparation for such others as might be menaced, is all that would be requisite. But, if there were no fortifications, then the enemy might go where he pleased, and, changing his position, and sailing from place to place, our force must be called out and spread in vast numbers along the whole coast, and on both sides of every bay and river, as high up in each as it might be navigable for ships of war. By these fortifications, supported by our navy, to which they would afford like support, we should present to other powers an armed front from St. Croix to the Sabine, which would protect, in the event of war, our whole coast and interior from invasion; and even in the wars of other powers, in which we were neutral, they would be found eminently useful, as, by keeping their public ships at a distance from our cities, peace and order in them would be preserved, and the government be protected from insult.

It need scarcely be remarked, that these measures have not been resorted to in a spirit of hostility to other powers. Such a disposition does not exist towards any power. Peace and good will have been, and will hereafter be, cultivated with all, and by the most faithful regard to justice. They have been dictated by a love of peace, of economy, and an earnest desire to save the lives of our fellow-citizens from that destruction, and our country from that devastation, which are inseparable from war, when it finds us unprepared for it. It is believed, and experience has shown, that such a preparation is the best expedient that can be resorted to, to prevent war. I add, with much pleasure, that considerable progress has already been made in these measures of defence, and that they will be completed in a few years, considering the great extent and importance of the object, if the plan be zealously and steadily persevered in.

The conduct of the government, in what relates to foreign powers, is always an object of the highest importance to the nation. Its agriculture, commerce, manufactures, fisheries, revenue, in short, its peace, may all be affected by it. Attention is, therefore, due to this subject.

At the period adverted to, the powers of Europe, after having been engaged in long and destructive wars with each other, had concluded a peace, which happily still exists. Our peace with the power with whom we had been engaged, had also been concluded. The war between Spain and the colonies in South America, which had commenced many years before, was then the only conflict that remained unsettled. This being a contest between different parts of the same community, in which other powers had not interfered, was not affected by their accommodations.

This contest was considered, at an early stage, by my predecessor, a civil war, in which the parties were entitled to equal rights in our ports. This decision, the first made by any power, being formed on great consideration of the comparative strength and resources of the parties, the length of time, and successful opposition made by the colonies, and of all other circumstances on which it ought to depend, was in strict accord with the law of nations. Congress has invariably acted on this principle, having made no change in our relations with either party. Our attitude has, therefore, been that of neutrality between them, which has been maintained by the government with the strictest impartiality. No aid has been afforded to either, nor has any privilege been enjoyed by the one, which has not been equally open to the other; and every exertion has been made, in its power, to enforce the execution of the laws prohibiting illegal equipments, with equal vigor against both.

By this equality between the parties, their public vessels have been received in our ports on the same footing; they have enjoyed an equal right to purchase and export arms, munitions of war, and every other supply—the exportation of all articles whatever being permitted

under laws which were passed long before the commencement of the contest; our citizens have traded equally with both, and their commerce with each has been alike protected by the government.

Respecting the attitude which it may be proper for the United States to maintain hereafter between the parties, I have no hesitation in stating it as my opinion, that the neutrality heretofore observed, should still be adhered to. From the change in the government of Spain, and the negotiation now depending, invited by the cortes and accepted by the colonies, it may be presumed that their differences will be settled on the terms proposed by the colonies. Should the war be continued, the United States, regarding its occurrences, will always have it in their power to adopt such measures respecting it, as their honor and interest may require.

Shortly after the general peace, a band of adventurers took advantage of this conflict, and of the facility which it afforded, to establish a system of buccaneering in the neighbouring seas, to the great annoyance of the commerce of the United States, and, as was represented, of that of other powers. Of this spirit, and of its injurious bearing on the United States, strong proofs were afforded, by the establishment at Amelia Island, and the purposes to which it was made instrumental, by this band in 1817, and by the occurrences which took place in other parts of Florida, in 1818, the details of which, in both instances, are too well known to require to be now recited. I am satisfied, had a less decisive course been adopted, that the worst consequences would have resulted from it. We have seen that these checks, decisive as they were, were not sufficient to crush that piratical spirit. Many culprits, brought within our limits, have been condemned to suffer death, the punishment due to that atrocious crime. The decisions of upright and enlightened tribunals fall equally on all, whose crimes subject them, by a fair interpretation of the law, to its censure. It belongs to the executive not to suffer the executions, under these decisions, to transcend the great purpose for which punishment is necessary. The full benefit of example being secured, policy, as well as humanity, equally forbids that they should be carried further. I have acted on this principle, pardoning those who appear to have been led astray by ignorance of the criminality of the acts they had committed, and suffering the law to take effect on those only, in whose favor no extenuating circumstances could be urged.

Great confidence is entertained, that the late treaty with Spain, which has been ratified by both the parties, and the ratifications whereof have been exchanged, has placed the relations of the two countries on a basis of permanent friendship. The provisions made by it for such of our citizens as have claims on Spain, of the character described, will, it is presumed, be very satisfactory to them; and the boundary which is established between the territories of the parties, westward of the Mississippi, heretofore in dispute, has, it is thought, been settled on conditions just and advantageous to both. But, to the acquisition of Florida, too much importance cannot be attached. It secures to the U. States a territory important in itself, and whose importance is much increased by its bearing on many of the highest interests of the Union. It opens to several of the neighbouring states a free passage to the ocean, through the province ceded, by several rivers, having their sources high up within their limits. It secures us against all future annoyance from powerful Indian tribes. It gives us several excellent harbors in the Gulf of Mexico for ships of war of the largest size. It covers, by its position in the Gulf, the Mississippi and other great waters within our extended limits, and thereby enables the United States to afford complete protection to the vast and very valuable productions of our whole western country, which find a market through those streams.

By a treaty with the British government, bearing date on the twentieth of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the convention regulating the commerce between the U. States and Great Britain, concluded on the third of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, which was about expiring, was revived and continued for the term of ten years from the time of its expiration. By that treaty, also, the differences which had arisen under the treaty of Ghent, respecting the right claimed by the United States for their citizens, to take and cure fish on the coast of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, were adjusted, and other differences on important interests were adjusted, to the satisfaction of both parties. No agreement has yet been entered into respecting the commerce between the United States and the British dominions in the West Indies, and on this continent. The restraints imposed on that commerce by Great Britain, and reciprocated by the United States, on a principle of defence, continue still in force.

The negotiation with France for the regulation of the commercial relations between the two countries, which, in the course of the last summer, had been commenced at Paris, has since been transferred to this city, and will be pursued, on the part of the United States, in the spirit of conciliation, and with an earnest desire that it may terminate in an arrangement satisfactory to both parties.

Our relations with the Barbary powers are preserved in the same state, and by the same means, that were employed when I came into this office. As early as 1801 it was found necessary to send a squadron into the Mediterranean, for the protection of our commerce, and no period has intervened, a short term excepted, when it was thought advisable to withdraw it. The great interest which the United States have in the Pacific, in commerce and in the fisheries, have also made it necessary to maintain a naval force there. In disposing of this force, in both instances, the most effectual measures in our power have been taken, without interfering with its other duties, for the suppression of the slave trade, and of piracy, in the neighboring seas.

The situation of the United States, in regard to their resources, the extent of their revenue, and the facility with which it is raised, affords a most gratifying spectacle. The payment of nearly sixty-seven millions of dollars of the public debt, with the great progress made in measures of defence, and in other improvements of various kinds, since the late war, are conclusive proofs of this extraordinary prosperity, especially when it is recollected that these expenditures have been defrayed, without a burthen on the people, the direct tax and excise having been repealed soon after the conclusion of the late war, and the revenue applied to these great objects having been raised in a manner not to be felt. Our great resources, therefore, remain untouched, for any purpose which may affect the vital interests of the nation. For all such purposes they are inexhaustible. They are more especially to be found in the virtue, patriotism, and intelligence, of our fellow-citizens, and in the devotion with which they would yield up, by any just measure of taxation, all their property, in support of the rights and honor of their country.

Under the present depression of prices, affecting all the productions of the country, and every branch of industry, proceeding from causes explained on a former occasion, the revenue has considerably diminished; the effect of which has been to compel congress either to abandon these great measures of defence, or to resort to loans or internal taxes, to supply the deficiency. On the presumption that this depression, and the deficiency in the revenue arising from it, would be temporary, loans were authorized for the demands of the last and present year. Anxious to relieve my fellow-citizens in 1817, from every burthen which could be dispensed with, and the state of the treasury permitting it, I recommended the repeal of the internal taxes, knowing that such relief was then peculiarly necessary, in consequence of the great exertions made in the late war. I made that recommendation under a pledge that, should the public exigencies require a recurrence to them at any time while I remained in this trust, I would, with equal promptitude, perform the duty which would then be alike incumbent on me. By the experiment now making it will be seen, by the next session of congress, whether the revenue shall have been so augmented as to be adequate to all these necessary purposes. Should the deficiency still continue, and especially should it be probable that it would be permanent, the course to be pursued appears to me to be obvious. I am satisfied that, under certain circumstances, loans may be resorted to with great advantage. I am equally well satisfied, as a general rule, that the demands of the current year, especially in time of peace, should be provided for by the revenue of that year. I have never dreaded, nor have I ever shunned, in any situation in which I have been placed, making appeals to the virtue and patriotism of my fellow-citizens, well knowing that they could never be made in vain, especially in times of great emergency, or for purposes of high national importance. Independently of the exigency of the case, many considerations of great weight urge a policy having in view a provision of revenue to meet, to a certain extent, the demands of the nation, without relying altogether on the precarious resource of foreign commerce. I am satisfied that internal duties and excises, with corresponding imposts on foreign articles of the same kind, would, without imposing any serious burthens on the people, enhance the price of produce, promote our manufactures, and augment the revenue, at the same time that they made it more secure and permanent.

The care of the Indian tribes within our limits has long been an essential part of our system, but, unfortunately, it has not been executed in a manner to accomplish all the objects intended by it. *We* have treated them as independent nations without their having any substantial pretension to that rank. The distinction has flattered their pride, retarded their improvement, and, in many instances, paved the way to their destruction. The progress of our settlements westward, supported, as they are, by a dense population, has constantly driven them back, with almost the total sacrifice of the lands which they have been compelled to abandon. They have claims on the magnanimity, and, I may add, on the justice of this nation, which we must all feel. *We* should become their real benefactors, we should perform the office of their great father, the endearing title which they emphatically give to the chief magistrate of our Union. Their sovereignty over vast territories should cease, in lieu of which the right of soil should be secured to each individual, and his posterity, in competent portions, and, for the territory thus ceded by each tribe, some reasonable equivalent should be granted, to be vested in permanent funds for the support of civil government over them, and for the education of their children, for their instruction in the arts of husbandry, and to provide sustenance for them until they could provide it for themselves. My earnest hope is, that congress will digest some plan, founded on these principles, with such improvements as their wisdom may suggest, and carry it into effect as soon as it may be practicable.

Europe is again unsettled, and the prospect of war increasing. Should the flame light up, in any quarter, how far it may extend, it is impossible to foresee. It is our peculiar felicity to be altogether unconnected with the causes which produce this menacing aspect elsewhere. With every power we are in perfect amity, and it is our interest to remain so, if it be practicable on just conditions. I see no reasonable cause to apprehend variance with any power, unless it proceed from a violation of our maritime rights. In these contests, should they occur, and to whatever extent they may be carried, we shall be neutral; but, as a neutral power, we have rights which it is our duty to maintain. For light injuries it will be incumbent on us to seek redress in a spirit of amity, in full confidence that, injuring none, none would knowingly injure us. For more imminent dangers we should be prepared, and it should always be recollected that such preparation, adapted to the circumstances, and sanctioned by the judgment and wishes of our constituents, cannot fail to have a good effect, in averting dangers of every kind. We should recollect, also, that the season of peace is best adapted to these preparations.

If we turn our attention, fellow-citizens, more immediately to the internal concerns of our country, and more especially to those on which its future welfare depends, we have every reason to anticipate the happiest results. It is now rather more than forty-four years since we declared our independence, and thirty-seven since it was acknowledged. The talents and virtues which were displayed in that great struggle were a sure presage of all that has since followed. A people who were able to surmount, in their infant state, such great perils, would be more competent, as they rose into manhood, to repel any which they might meet in their progress. Their physical strength would be more adequate to foreign danger, and the practice of self-government, aided by the light of experience, could not fail to produce an effect, equally salutary, on all those questions connected with the internal organization. These favorable anticipations have been realized. In our whole system, national and state, we have shunned all the defects which unceasingly preyed on the vitals and destroyed the ancient republics. In them, there were distinct orders, a nobility and a people, or the people governed in one assembly. Thus, in the one instance, there was a perpetual conflict between the orders in society for the ascendancy, in which the victory of either terminated in the overthrow of the government, and the ruin of the state. In the other, in which the people governed in a body, and whose dominions seldom exceeded the dimensions of a county in one of our states, a tumultuous and disorderly movement, permitted only a transitory existence. In this great nation there is but one order, that of the people, whose power, by a peculiarly happy improvement of the representative principle, is transferred from them without impairing, in the slightest degree, their sovereignty, to bodies of their own creation, and to persons elected by themselves, in the full extent necessary for all the purposes of free, enlightened, and efficient government. The whole system is elective, the complete sovereignty being in the people, and every officer, in every department, deriving his authority from, and being responsible to, them for his conduct.

Our career has corresponded with this great outline. Perfection in our organization could not have been expected in the outset, either in the national or state governments, or in tracing the line between their respective powers. But no serious conflict has arisen, nor any contest but such as are managed by argument, and by a fair appeal to the good sense of the people, and many of the defects which experience had clearly demonstrated, in both governments, have been remedied. By steadily pursuing this course, in this spirit, there is every reason to believe that our system will soon attain the highest degree of perfection of which human institutions are capable, and that the movement, in all its branches, will exhibit such a degree of order and harmony, as to command the admiration and respect of the civilized world.

Our physical attainments have not been less eminent. Two years ago the river Mississippi [illegible] up, and our western brethren [illegible] outlet for their commerce. W[illegible] the progress since that time [illegible] has not only become the p[illegible] of the United States from its [illegible] to the ocean, with all its tr[illegible]ams, (with the exception of [illegible] of the Red river only,) with a fair and liberal [illegible] western side, and the [illegible] eastern, have been ced[illegible]he United States now enjo[illegible]ete and uninterrupted sover[illegible] the whole territory from S[illegible] to the Sabine. New states, sett[illegible] mong ourselves in this, and [illegible] parts, have been admitted into [illegible]nion, in equal participation in the [illegible]ional sovereignty with the origina[illegible]tates. Our population has augment[illegible]n an astonishing degree, and extend[illegible] in every direction. We now, fellow-citizens, comprise within our limits the dimensions and faculties of a great power, under a government possessing all the energies of any government ever known to the old world, with an utter incapacity to oppress the people.

Entering, with these views, the office which I have just solemnly sworn to execute with fidelity, and to the utmost of my ability, I derive great satisfaction from a knowledge that I shall be assisted in the several departments by the very enlightened and upright citizens from whom I have received so much aid in the preceding term. With full confidence in the continuance of that candor, and generous indulgence, from my fellow-citizens, at large, which I have heretofore experienced, and, with a firm reliance on the protection of Almighty God, I shall forthwith commence the duties of the high trust to which you have called me.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, February 27.

Mr. Smith, of Md from the joint committee appointed to wait on the president of the United States, and inform him of his re-election, reported, that they had performed that duty, and that the president informed the committee he would take the oath prescribed by the constitution, on Monday next.

Mr. A. Smyth, from the committee on military affairs, to which had been referred the amendments of the senate to the bill to reduce the military peace establishment, reported the same with sundry amendments thereto—one of which was a section adopting for the government of the army and militia, when in service, the system of regulations for the army, compiled by major general Scott—the other amendments were of a minor character.

The amendments reported by the military committee were severally agreed to.

Mr. Cocke moved to strike out the senate's amendment the provision for "one major general with two aids de camp;" which motion was supported by Messrs. Cocke, Fort, Cobb, Hardin, Little, Mallary and J. Moore, on principle and expediency and it was opposed by Messrs. Barbour, Storrs, Clay, and Nelson, of Va. on the ground that as the senate had made the amendment, they would probably adhere to it; that if disagreed to by this house, it might put the whole bill in jeopardy; that much would still have been done in the way of retrenchment even if this provision passed, and it would be better not to endanger the bill by ejecting this provision. Mr. Kinsey opposed the motion on principle, deeming a major general necessary to make the proposed system perfect and fully efficient. After an ineffectual call by Mr. Nelson, of Va. for the previous question—the debate having continued some time—

The question was taken on striking out the provision for one major-general, and was negatived, by yeas and nays, as follows:

For striking out	73
Against it	79

Mr. Smith, of Md moved to strike out the provision "for one Judge Advocate, with a salary of 1,000 dollars;" and the motion was agreed to, without a division.

Mr. Cannon then moved so to amend the amendments of the senate, as, instead of *four* regiments of artillery and *seven* regiments of infantry, to reduce the number of regiments to *two* of artillery and *four* of infantry, and to make the companies consist, instead of 42 men. After some remarks by Mr. C. in support of his amendment, the motion was negatived, by a division.

The amendments of the senate, as amended by this house, were then agreed to; and ordered to be returned to the senate for concurrence in the amendments of this house.

The house then resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of the purchasers of the public lands—the following section proposed to be added to the bill, by Mr. Anderson, being still under consideration:

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where complete payment of the whole sum due, or which may become due, for any tract of land, purchased from the United States aforesaid, shall be made on or before the day of a deduction at the rate of thirty-seven and a half per centum shall be allowed on the sum so remaining unpaid.

Mr. Crowell moved to fill the blank in the amendment with the 30th of September, 1823; which was negatived—ayes 49.

The blank was then, on motion of Mr. M'Lean, filled with the 30th of September, 1822.

Mr. M'Coy made an unsuccessful motion to strike out thirty-seven and a half, and insert twenty-five per cent.

These questions, as well as the merits of the amendment, were largely discussed, by Messrs. Anderson, Clay, Hardin, M'Coy, Cook, and M'Lean.

The amendment offered by Mr. Anderson was finally adopted, by yeas and nays—ayes 72, noes 62.

The amendments were then ordered to be engrossed, and with the bill, be read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Nelson, of Va. from the committee on foreign relations, reported a bill for carrying into execution the recent treaty between the U. States and [illegible] which was twice read and commi[illegible]

The house, on motion of Mr. [illegible]bour, of Va. resolved itself into a [illegible]mittee of the whole, on the bill to [illegible] the act for the gradual increase [illegible] navy, so as to reduce the annual [illegible]priation thereof from one mill[illegible] half a million of dollars per annu[illegible] extend the term of appropriation [illegible] three to six years.

Mr. Barbour indicated his in[illegible] to propose an amendment to th[illegible] the object of which was to limit [illegible] duced appropriation to three ye[illegible] object being to have the ships c[illegible] plated to be built, so far compl[illegible] regarded the frames of them, as t[illegible] a state to be secured and covere[illegible] houses built over them. Mr. B. [illegible] ned at large his views of this s[illegible] the leading feature of which w[illegible] however advisable it might be t[illegible] more ships, it was not necessary [illegible] sent to put them afloat. He th[illegible] moved that the committee rise, [illegible] view to moving that the bill lie [illegible] table, giving notice that at 12 [illegible] to-morrow he should call it up, [illegible] view to moving the amendment [illegible] he had indicated.

Mr. Fuller rose merely to say [illegible] when the amendment should be [illegible] the house, he should endeavor t[illegible] why, in his opinion, the bill shou[illegible] be adopted at this session at least.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of M[illegible] bill further to amend the several [illegible] lative to the treasury, war, and n[illegible] partments, was taken up, and ord[illegible] be engrossed for a third reading.

Wednesday, February 28.

Mr. Kent, from the committee [illegible] district of Columbia, reported, [illegible] amendment, the bill from the se[illegible] continuing the charters of certain [illegible] in the District of Columbia.

[This bill provides for the co[illegible] tion of the charters of the bank [illegible] Metropolis, the bank of Washing[illegible] Patriotic bank in the City of W[illegible] ton; the Union bank, the Farme[illegible] Mechanics' bank, the bank of Col[illegible] in Georgetown; the bank of Alex[illegible] and the Farmer's bank, in Alex[illegible] until the year 1836.—It authori[illegible] consolidation of the Union bank o[illegible] andria with the bank of Potoma[illegible] extends the charter of the said [illegible] bank to the same term as the [illegible] The Central bank is allowed to p[illegible] forthwith to liquidate and close [illegible] concerns of the corporation, and [illegible] purpose its corporate authority i[illegible] nued for five years.] This bill [illegible] some opposition, passed its thir[illegible] ing.

Mr. Phelps, from a select comm[illegible] delivered in a report in relation [illegible] affairs of the post-office depar[illegible] which was ordered to be printed.

The bill from the senate to [illegible] the charters of certain banks in th[illegible] trict of Columbia, was read the [illegible] time and passed—ayes 74, noes 3[illegible]

The engrossed bill further to amend the several acts relative to the treasury, war, and navy departments, was read the third time, passed, and was sent to the senate for concurrence.

The bill from the senate, for the relief of the purchasers of public lands, was read the third time, as amended by this house, and passed, 97 votes to 40.

Mr. Baldwin moved that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the bill concerning sales at auction; but the motion was negatived, ayes 53, noes 62.

Mr. Sergeant moved that the house proceed to the consideration of the bill from the senate to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy, on which motion Mr. Edwards, of N. C. demanded the yeas and nays.

The question was accordingly taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative—ayes 78, noes 59; and the bill was taken up.

Mr. Edwards then moved to commit the bill to a committee of the whole; which motion was opposed by Mr. Sergeant, as a course that would be fatal to the bill, from the delay it would produce, and was also unnecessary.

Mr. Clay said, to commit the bill would place it at the foot of the docket of business, and that course would be tantamount to a rejection of the bill. If gentlemen were sincere in a desire to

examine it in committee, he would propose a compromise, and that was to agree by general consent to go into committee of the whole on the bill forthwith; and adde some remarks on the imperious necessity which existed for taking up the subject, and deciding on it at the present session; as well as on the circumstances of the country which required its passage.

The question being taken on committing the bill, it was negatived—ayes 49, noes 63.

Mr. M'Lean, of Ky. avowed his hostility to the bill; and moved to postpone it indefinitely.

After a long debate, and several attempts to lay the bill on the table, and to adjourn, the question on postponing the bill indefinitely, was negatived, 73 to 58.

And the house immediately adjourned, leaving this bill the unfinished business for to-morrow.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, March 21.

SUDDEN CHANGE OF WEATHER.

On Friday last a very severe and sudden change of weather was experienced in this place. At three o'clock the thermometer stood at seventy-four degrees; at which time a dark cloud made its appearance in a northern direction, accompanied with a strong wind, and at seven o'clock in the evening the mercury had fallen to forty, being a difference of thirty-four degrees in the short space of four hours. The three following nights froze considerably, and early on Monday morning the thermometer stood at fifteen degrees, being but ten degrees above the coldest weather we have had during this season. The wind then shifting to the south west, the thermometer continued to rise, and at three o'clock on Tuesday was again up to seventy. The fruit trees being in blossom, their fruit will be almost entirely cut off; and it is much feared that other fruit trees have suffered considerably from the severity of the weather.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

Further Notices of Florian's Writings and Character—His last Letter to Corinna.

MR. HEARTT,

I find among the papers of Florian, the memoirs on particular portions of the history of North-Carolina; one on the administration of governor Hawkins, another on the administration of governor Miller, and a third on the administration of governor Branch. These memoirs are incomplete, and require some correction and amendment, which I propose to make and send them to you for publication. They contain a regular history of the state since the year 1812, and show the steady advance of her character from the impulse given to it by the legislature of that year.

I find also several essays on the history and character of the legislation of the state, from the year 1815, to the close of the year 1820. These were the last productions of Florian, and are perhaps the more interesting than any of his other writings on North-Carolina. He had projected a large work on this state, to embrace among other things a philosophical view of her history, her civil institutions, her legislation, literature, manners; and also of her geology, mineralogy, climate, soil, physical resources and capacities for improvement. The time is come when such a work would be read with interest by the people of the state; a people who certainly know less of their history and of the state to which they belong, than any people in the United States, and who, until lately, cared nothing about either. Now that a spirit of inquiry has gone abroad, they know not where to apply for information. There are no books to be consulted, and from some cause not well understood, the public papers, which issue weekly from the press, seldom contain any publications relating to the state. It is hoped that some man of leisure and ability will execute such a work as Florian had projected; it would contribute much to give respect to the state abroad, and cherish affection for her at home.

How different was Florian from almost all the other men of my acquaintance! It is now twenty-three years since I first met with him. He was then reading the meditations of the emperor Antoninus Pius. In the first chapter the emperor gives an account of the books which he had read, and of the preceptors from whom he had received instruction; and [illegible] influence which each had in f[illegible] character. In a conversation on [illegible] subject of this chapter, I asked Flo[illegible] what course of study and reflec[illegible] had formed his own character? [illegible]wered, that until the age of twen[illegible]d been a prey to impetuous [illegible]resiguing himself to their [illegible]he circumstances of life [illegible]p, when accident threw [illegible] work of Antoninus Pius. [illegible]ore well acquainted with the [illegible]e of his character, and was t[illegible]med of the manner in which tha[illegible]ter had been modeled in early y[illegible]e aspired not to become a pri[illegible] but to become a good man, and as he had before read books and conversed with men only for his amusement, he now resolved to profit from his reading and conversation. "In a little time afterwards," said he, "I met with the Looker-On, and to that book I am indebted more than to any other, for that philosophy which has taught me the government of my passions and my feelings. That book gave a new direction to my ambition, and unfolded new views upon the subject of religion. This is still my favourite book, and I wish that all the young men of my country would read it; they will never read one of its papers without receiving instruction or finding some new incentive to virtue. About the same time that I met with the Looker-On, I read the Travels of Anacharsis, the most facinating work on the history, literature and philosophy of the Greeks, that has ever been written, and better calculated to leave virtuous impressions on the minds of ingenuous youth, than any historical or biographical work that I have read. The favourable impressions which had been made upon my mind, up to my twenty-fourth year, were in that year confirmed by reading and studying the sermons and parables of Christ, as they are recorded by the evangelists—he works of Dr. Reid and Dr. Stewart taught me how to think, and the memoirs of the duke of Sully instructed me in the art of becoming a man of business."

Passions are the fires of genius, and Florian was one of the few men that I have known who had learned so to control them as to enjoy their genial influence and never be subject to their terrible devastation. Philosophy had purged his soul of every low passion, of every grovelling feeling. His religion was the religion of piety, humility and good works. He never disputed about doctrinal points; he seemed to care nothing about them and upon one occasion, when I rebuked him for his indifference upon these subjects, he observed that the excellence of the christian religion, and its efficacy upon society, were, in a great degree, lost by the controversies of religious sects; that the efforts of each sect were much more directed to the propagation of particular doctrines than to the progagation of the christian spirit; that true religion consists "in doing justly, loving mercy, and walking humbly before God;" in this sense it was preached by Christ; in this sense it is easily understood by mankind, and in this sense should it be now preached to them, and its efficacy illustrated in the life of those who pretend to preach it.

I shall close this communication with the last letter which Florian wrote to Corinna. Various circumstances had delayed their use until the declining health of Florian rendered it improper that it should take place. He had not expected to die so soon, and he postponed his final adieu to Corinna to the morning of the day on which he died. On that morning his physician told him that he could survive only a few hours: He requested M. Marly and myself to raise him up and support him until he could write to Corinna. We complied with his request and he wrote the following letter, which he directed me to forward to [illegible] soon as he should be buried.

"My [illegible] CORINNA:

"The [illegible]eath is upon me; the current [illegible]bing at my extremities an[illegible]th increased force to my h[illegible]th will not surprise you; [illegible] foreseen it, and I hope have [illegible]d yourself for it. I have pointe[illegible] to Philo the spot which I have [illegible]ted for my grave.—You know t[illegible]t it is the little eminence in the [illegible]-west corner of Mr. Marly's grov[illegible]ere, the last time I saw you, you conversed with me so tenderly on my approaching dissolution, and dwelt with such force on the prospects of immortality. When I am dead, wilt thou not continue to pray for me, Corinna? I have had thy prayers for fifteen years, and often felt their efficacy. Continue to pray for me. In this hour of death, I am comforted by the thought that you will often visit my grave, and kneeling on it put up prayers for my happiness. Such is thy purity, Corinna, that a good God will grant thy supplications. Oh! that in the world beyond the grave, I may retain the consciousness of having known and loved thee, my dearest Corinna; that I may be permitted to visit thee in thy dreams and hold converse with thy spirit. And when thou shalt die, wilt thou be buried in the same grave where I shall be laid, that we may sleep together in death and rise together in the morning of the resurrection. May God bless you and protect you. He has given to us both a chequered existence upon earth; let us hope and trust that he will provide for us a suitable mansion in Heaven.

"I am unable to write any more—my extremities are growing cold and my eyes dim. Farewell, Corinna, to me, thou best of women and dearest of friends. Thy FLORIAN."

I will from time to time send you extracts from the correspondence which for many years existed between Florian and Corinna. This correspondence is characterized by tenderness of affection, refinement of taste and purity of sentiment. It will be read with some interest by those of your subscribers who know how to appreciate the virtues or sympathies in the sorrows of their unfortunate friends. PHILO-FLORIAN.

ERRATA.

In the caption to the last number of Florian, the words "First revolutionary movements in the United States," were used instead of the words "First revolutionary movements in the state." Towards the conclusion of the number, the word "provinces" is used instead of the word "province."

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

To James Mebane, Esq. of Orange.

Dear Sir,

An anxious desire to promote the welfare of our common country, induces me to address a line to you through the medium of the press. I believe it is generally understood, that our late worthy representative in congress declines becoming a candidate at the next election, for this highly important trust. What I have yet to say is founded on this belief. Should he not again offer his services, the tribute of praise is due to him from his constituents, for his faithful and independent discharge of duty.

It now becomes the duty of the people, to select from among themselves some one to represent them in the next congress. It has long been the custom in this country for the candidate *to name himself to the people;* I wish it were reversed, and that the people should first express to him whom they might select, their wishes for his service. Believing that I speak the sentiments and desires of many of the people in this district, I should be glad to *hear you named*, on the authority of your own consent, as a candidate for a seat in the next congress. Your age, experience, and reputation, entitle you to the confidence of your country. The frequent calls you have had to mingle in our legislative assemblies; the patience, firmness and independence which you have evinced in the discharge of duty in such situations, gives to the people a farther claim on your services. Tis true, those who are called upon to serve the people, have larger sacrifices demanded of them than many imagine [illegible] these sacrifices, of personal ease, domestic comfort, &c. I trust, the hitherto tried friend of his country is willing to make. I have heard several gentlemen named, as candidates for this district. They are young men, I believe, of talents, information, and sterling integrity; and had they the experience which usually attend the age of a life well spent, together with the political wisdom which can only be the fruit of an intimate acquaintance with public affairs, cheerfully would I see either of them on the floor of congress. We have had, during the late session of congress, a striking illustration of the truth, that wisdom, age, experience, firmness and independence, are now as necessary, in our great national legislature, as they were in the most critical eras through which we have passed. With an extending territory and dispersing population, our national interests are growing wider and wider. The Missouri question, I fear, is not dead—it sleeps. What can the legislature do, when trammelled by the constitution under which it sits, and every article of which it is sworn to support? But sir, I am wandering from my point. These broken reflections are intended to show how much we need the wisest and best men among us, to come forward as our representatives in congress. Perhaps I have said too much, and you and others may deem me officious. I shall regret such an imputation. I am endeavouring to do my duty as A CITIZEN.

Neuse Navigation.——At a general meeting of the stockholders held at Raleigh on Saturday the 10th inst. it was resolved that books be opened for two hundred and eighteen shares of the stock of said company, to supply a deficiency of that number stricken from the list of subscribers, occasioned by the failure of the subscriber to comply with the conditions of the act of incorporation.

Gen. Andrew Jackson is appointed, by the president, gaverner of the Territory of Florida, and it is understood, will accept the appointmt.

John Crowell, of Alabama, has been appointed by the president of the United States, agent in the Creek Nation of Indians, vice D. B. —itchell.

Serious fire at New-York.—A little before 1 o'clock on Sunday morning (—arch 4,) a fire broke out in one of the buildings corner of Broadway and Fulton streets, which consumed 8 or 10 buildings before it was got under.

In the country which gave birth to Don Quixotte, a knight has appeared in favour of the fair sex, and has published a book, the title of which is, "Essay or Project of a Political Constitution for Women."

Florida.—Agricultural enterprize has already induced the shipment from a southern port, of a "cargo of sugar-cane plants, cotton seed, and farming utensils." There is a settlement on the apalachacola river, called *Forbes' Purchase*, in which the sea-island cotton has undergone a favorable experiment.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER

		9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk.
March	14	52	60	65
	15	57	71	74
	16	63	74	74
	17	34	39	43
	18	27	30	30
	19	28	41	49
	20	50	65	70

The Presbytery of Orange

WILL meet at Grassy Creek church, in Granville county, on the second Tuesday in April next, at 12 o'clock

J. Witherspoon,
Stated Clerk

March 21.

FOR SALE,
Fifteen hundred acres first rate
Tennessee Lands,

LYING in the late Chickasaw purchase, on the waters of Forked Deer and the Obion rivers—for terms apply to

A. B. Bruce.

Hillsborough, March 20. 58—tf

FOR SALE,
A small Tract of Land,

ON Stoney Creek, Orange county. The improvements are a saw mill and grist mill, with bolting cloths and screws in good order, in a good neighborhood for custom. The payment would be made easy; a small part being paid down a considerable credit would be given for the balance. For terms apply to

Stephen Gappens.

March 20. 58—3w

NOTICE.

AS I am yet desirous to remove as soon as possible, I therefore earnestly request all persons indebted to me by bond or account, to come forward immediately and settle with me, or confess judgment and save costs. As I am determined to warrant and sue all and every one indebted to me, I hope that no person will think that he or she will be indulged any longer; if they do they will be called upon by the sheriff, or some constable, for the amount.

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

I will also sell the house and lot whereon I now live. Those wishing to purchase will please call and know the terms. Young negro boys will be taken in payment. If I do not sell it by August court next, I shall lease it out at the market house to the highest bidder for five years.

Wm. Whitted, jr.

March 8. 57—6w

Prospectus and Enlargement
of the
Virginia Patriot.

The time has arrived when a public print of the character herein described, should appear in the Metropolis of that state, not only among the greatest, but certainly the oldest in this august Republic.—Year after year has rolled into the "great ocean of eternity" during the management of this paper by the recent conductor, with many and frequent determinations, on his part, to give to it that magnitude and political and literary aspect which it is now about to assume; but those determinations have [illegible]om various causes, not necessary to enumerate, been as often abandoned, or at most [illegible] partially effected. The principal of which, however, was the difficulty, nay almost impossibility, of bringing to bear upon the editorial department those talents of a political and literary character of that grade so essential to the dignity and success of a public Journal.—The publishers now fondly hope that this great difficulty is surmounted, and that they can confidently assure the public, and the present and former frends of the paper, that a gentleman of known literary, historic and political talents, is now engaged to give tone, and energy, and light, to that department of the Patriot so long neglected, so long upon the back ground, for the want of that invigorating and illuminating agency now procured.—The Gentleman above alluded to resides in the city, and has undertaken to devote much of his time to this arduous task.

The size of the Country Patriot will be enlarged, and printed on superior paper with new and elegant type. The title will hereafter be

The Virginia Patriot,
And Richmond Political Expositor.

It will issue semi-weekly.

The city Patriot will issue daily, as usual, will retain its present size and title, viz.

The Virginia Patriot,
and
Richmond Daily Mercantile Advertiser;

but in his editorial character will undergo a considerabl change and enlargement.—To the Merchants of Richmond, Norfolk, Peter-burg, Lynchburg, and in short, all the Commercial Towns of the State and Union, this Daily Paper will be found of the utmost importance:—it constantly, at the earliest moment, announces the arrival and departure of vessels in this and the contiguous ports, the prices of merchandize, produce of all descriptions, in this and other seaports, and of stocks and notes, carefully noticing all and every fluctuation, however minute, and will always give the earliest foreign and domestic news. To enable them to effect this object, so important to the commercial world, the publishers have, independently of the usual channel of information, by mail, established Correspondencies in the principal Towns of this state and of the U. States, by which means in every instance the most speedy information, on all important subjects, is duly received.

The Politisal aspect of the Virginia Patriot, and Richmond Political Expositor, will be decidedly Republican, of that school, however, in which the patriots, and statesmen and heroes of 1776 were taught; of that which gave tone and shape to the deliberations and acts of a Washington, a Lee, a Hancock, &c. [illegible] of which a Pinckney, a Bayard, an Ames, &c. were deciples. Those are the *principles*, these the *men* which this paper will most firmly, and unremittingly support. The first, we denominate true Republicanism; the last, Republicans, without guile.—In supporting these *genuine* republican principles, and men, and measures, it is the determination of the Editors not to encroach upon the rights or wantonly censure the opinions and productios of others, but in all their labors to have a due regard to the feelings of all who may differ with them, solely relying upon the intrinsic strength of their cause and the immutable and eternal nature of truth and reason. Whilst this course will be pursued, the most firm and decicive character will, nevertheless, mark the editorial department of this paper, and whenever necessary, principles and measures will be canvassed with a frankness and sincerity from which the editors will never swerve, but from a system of superior reasoning, supported by facts and authorities before unknown or inaccessible to them.—It cannot be improper, here, to remark, that even, to those who entertain different political views to those diffused by this paper, information on *both sides* would be necessary to enable them to form *correct* opinions; and this, certainly every liberal man will admit. Yet, strange to relate, that, within the whole limits of this great State, with the single exception of the Virginia Patriot in its former situation, the papers are *all* Democratic! "*Audi alteram partem*" is not only a logical but a political maxim, and how is this possible in the present state of the Virginian press? There is but *one* side, *one* tone, *one* kind of political Journal.—It shall be the object of this paper to obviate this difficulty, and at least, partially furnishing the means of *hearing the other side also.*

The Virginia Patriot, and Richmond Political Expositor, will contain Political, Literary, and Moral Essays; it will criticise, and, when necessary, expose corrupt, vicious or erroneous measures; it will hold up to view, *public* men as they *are*, and as they *ought to be*; whilst it will scrupulously avoid encroaching on the domains of *private* life or action. It will give the earliest domestic and foreign news, not only *in extenso*, but by editorial condensation, when voluminous or complex; it will, independently of the Daily Paper, insert advertisements from both town and country, on usual terms; and the publishers [illegible] pledge themselves to use every [illegible]tion to give universal satisfaction. The columns of this paper cannot, however, upon any occasion, be open to attacks upon private reputation or domestic repose, nor scurrility or denunciations between individuals upon any pretext whatsoever; [illegible], in vindication of such attacks, when published elsewhere, they are always open for the insertion of decent language.

We now call upon the public to judge of our motives, and to aid us in the cause of truth; and more especially do we appeal to our friends and patrons not only to continue to countenance our exertions, but to aid in the enlargement of our subscribers, for upon their liberal patronage essentially depends the success of the Virginia Patriot, and Richmond Political Expositor.

The enlargement of the paper, with an entire new aspect, will be made as soon as a suitable press and other necessary articles can be procured: in the mean time the editors will from this moment commence their labors.—The price of the Daily Paper is $6 per annum; of the Semi-Weekly Paper $5 per annum, payable in advance. Advertisements inserted in both papers, on the usual terms.

WM. RAMSAY & CO.

From the Boston Statesman.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—The following lines having been published in various papers, had, by carelessness of copying, become so mutilated, that on seeing them in a southern print, a few days since, the author was almost at a loss to believe them his own production. By publishing them from the original manuscript, you will oblige

Yours, &c. *W.*

RETROSPECTION.

I thought of the hours when fancy play'd light,
And hope in her colours of rainbow was drest;
When the vision of happiness gleam'd o'er my sight,
And the sunshine of happiness illumin'd my breast.

I ask'd of my heart where the charmer had fled,
Who so long o'er my bosom had held her control—
Who sported her chaplet of roses, and shed
The honey of pleasure, and ravish'd my soul!

My heart was in anguish and could not reply—
Long since it had been the abode of despair;
The bright dawn of morning pass'd heavily by,
And the evening's dark shade found the sorceress there.

Full often, with leaden hand pressing, she strove,
And forbade me to taste of the full cup of joy;
She wither'd the blosoms of friendship and love,
And the gold of felicity chang'd to alloy.

I turn'd, and beheld a fair being appear,
The light of tranquility beam'd from her eye,
While her voice of sweet melody broke on my ear,
Like the harp of the cherubim, hymning on high.

"Know mortal, (she cried,) in this valley of tears,
The pleasures of youth are the dreams of a day;
But RELIGION will brighten futurity's years,
And lead to those joys that will never decay

'Mid the trials and pains which the faithful await,
There's a sweet *Star of Comfort* dispelling the gloom—
'Tis a light that illumes the darkness of fate—
'Tis the *beam of Christianity* bright'ning the tomb!"

She ceas'd, and to Heaven directed her flight—
A train of lov'd Spirits attend her there;
While the glory that stream'd, shot a ray of delight,
And chased from my heart the dark fiend of despair!

Agricultural.

The two following articles, reported to the *Cane Creek Agricultural Society*, were forwarded to us for publication, and we with pleasure give place to them; as we shall always do to articles which may tend in any degree to promote improvement in agriculture. With respect to the experiment mentioned in the last article, we would state, that for several years it has been the practice with the best farmers in New-Jersey to preserve their seed corn from the butt ends of the ears; and it is a very natural conclusion, that corn, as well as most other seeds, will be the more productive if gathered from sound and vigorous plants.

While on this subject it may be of importance to mention an error which is frequently fallen into in this part of the country in the culture of Potatoes. It is the custom with some to use the *smallest* of their potatoes for seed; a practice which will invariably produce a lean crop very inferior in quality. Perhaps in no part of agriculture, does success so much depend on the quality of the seed as in the culture of Irish potatoes. If it be desirable to raise abundant crops of good potatoes, the largest and best of the kind should be provided for seed; no care in the cultivation will atone for neglect in this particular. Without good seed, good potatoes cannot be raised.

ON INCLOSING AND SOILING.

I have attached to my farm a piece of high ground, which was so much exhausted by long and constant croping that its product of corn was not more than from three to five barrels per acre, and that of inferior quality. In the fall of the year, immediately after gathering the corn, I ploughed the land deep. In the course of the next summer (in the latter part) I ploughed it again, and turned in the vegetation that was on it, which was all natural. Thus it lay till the flex spring, (being neither trod nor grazed through the whole process) when I planted it in corn, prepared and cultivated in the usual way, and gathered eight barrels of good sound corn per acre. There was nothing extraordinary in the season, and I impute the whole increase of product to the inclosing and deep ploughing.

WILLIAM MORRISON.

SEED CORN.

I have been for several years in the practice of selecting my seed corn in the field before gathering my crop, from such stalks as bore two ears, taking those of the best appearance; which I think has been a means of improving my crop. I have also made another experiment on seed corn, which is very simple. I broke a sufficient number of ears of corn in two to make seed to plant two certain pieces of ground, both pieces of the same quality, and prepared in the same way. I planted one piece with the seed from the butt of the ear, the other from the top end; both pieces had the same cultivation. The piece planted with seed from the butt end produced seven bushels per acre more than that planted with the seed from the top end.

NATHANIEL NEWLIN.

From the National Gazette.

EXTRACT

From "the Holy Dying" of Jeremy Taylor.

"A man is a bubble. He is born in vanity and sin; he comes into the world like morning mushrooms, soon thrusting up their heads into the air, and conversing with their kindred of the same production, and as soon they turn into dust and forgetfulness; some of them without any other interest in the affairs of the world, but that they made their parents a little glad, and very sorrowful. Others ride longer in the storm; it may be until seven years of vanity be expired, and then peradventure the sun shines hot upon their heads, and they fall into the shades below, into the cover of death and darkness of the grave to hide them. But if the bubble stands the shock of a bigger drop, and outlives the chances of a child, of a careless nurse, of drowning in a pail of water, of being over-laid by a sleepy servant, or such little accidents, then the young man dances like a bubble empty and gay, and shines like a dove's neck, or the image of a rainbow, which hath no substanse, and whose very imagery and colours are phantasticle; and so he dances out the gaiety of his youth, and is all the while in a storm, and endures, only because he is not knocked on the head by a drop of bigger rain, or crushed by the pressure of a load of indigested meat, or quenched by the disorder of an ill-placed humour; and to preserve a man alive in the midst of so many chances and hostilities, is as great a miracle as to create him; to preserve him from rushing into nothing, and at first to draw him up from nothing, were equally the issues of an Almighty power."

* * * * *

"Some are called *at age* at fourteen, some at one and twenty, some never; but all men late enough; for the life of a man comes upon him slowly and insensibly. But as when the sun approaches towards the gates of the morning, he first opens a little eye of heaven, and sends away the spirits of darkness, and gives light to a cock, and calls up the lark to mattins, and by and by gilds the fringes of a cloud, and peeps over the eastern hills, thrusting out his golden horns, like those which decked the brows of Moses, when he was forced to wear a veil, because himself had seen the face of God; and still, while a man tell the story, the sun gets up higher, till he shows a fair face and a full light, and then he shines one whole day, under a cloud often, and sometimes weeping great and little showers, and sets quickly; so is a man's reason and his life."

"It is the same harmless thing that a poor shepherd suffered yesterday or a maid servant to-day, and at the same time in which you die, in that very night a thousand creatures die with you, some wise men, and many fools; and the wisdom of the first will not quit him, and the folly of the latter does not make him unable to die." . . . . . .

"I have read of a fair young German gentleman, who, while living, often refused to be pictured, but put off the importunity of his friends' desire by giving way that after a few days' burial, they might send a painter to his vault, and if they saw cause for it, draw the image of his death *unto the life*. They did so, and found his face half-eaten; and his midriff and back-bone full of serpents; and so he stands pictured among his armed ancestors." . . . . . .

"It is a mighty change that is made by the death of every person, and it is visible to us, who are alive. Reckon but from the sprightfulness of youth and the fair cheeks and full eyes of childhood, from the vigorousness and strong flexure of the joints of five and twenty, to the hollowness and dead paleness, to the loathsomeness and horror of a three days' burial, and we shall perceive the distance to be very great and very strange. But so have I seen a rose newly springing from the clefts of its hood, and at first it was fair as the morning, and full with the dew of heaven as the lamb's fleece, but when a ruder breath had forced open its virgin modesty, and dismantled its too youthful and unripe retirements, it began to put on darkness and to decline to softness and the symtoms of sickly age, it bowed the head and broke its stalk, and at night, having lost some of its leaves, and all its beauty, it fell into the portion of weeds and outworn faces. So does the fairest beauty change, and it will be as bad with you and me; and then what servants shall we have to wait upon us in the grave? What friends to visit us? What officious people to cleanse away the moist and unwholesome cloud reflected upon our faces from the sides of the weeping vaults, which are the longest weepers for our funerals?"

"A man may read a sermon, the best and most passionate that ever man preached, if he shall but enter into the sepulchres of kings.—In the same Escurial where the Spanish princes live in greatness and power, and decree war or peace, they have wisely placed a cemetry where their ashes and their glory shall sleep till time shall be no more: and where our kings have been crowned, their ancestors lie interred, and they must walk over their grandsire's head to take his crown.—There is an acre sown with royal seed, the copy of the greatest change from rich to naked, from ceiled roofs to arched coffins, from living like gods to die like men. There is enough to cool the flames of lust, to abate the heights of pride, appease the itch of covetous desire, to sully and dash out the disembling colours of a lustful, artificial, and imaginary beauty. There the warlike and the peaceful, the fortunate and the miserable, the beloved and the despised princes, mingle their dust, and pay down their symbol of mortality, and tell all the world that when we die, our ashes shall be equal to kings, and our accounts easier, and our pains for our crimes shall be less.—To my apprehension, it is a sad record which is left by Athenæus concerning Ninus the great Assyrian monarch, whose life and death is summed up in these words: 'Ninus the Assyrian had an ocean of gold, and other riches more than the sand in the Caspian sea; he never saw the stars, and perhaps he never desired it; he never stirred up the holy fire among the Magi; nor touched his god with the sacred rod according to the laws; he never offered sacrifice, nor worshipped the deity, nor administered justice nor spake to the people; nor numbered them: but he was most valiant to eat and drink, and having mingled his wines, he threw the rest upon the stones.—This man is dead: behold his sepulchre, and now hear where Ninus is. Sometime I was Ninus, and drew the breath of a living man, but now am nothing but clay. I have nothing but what I did eat, and what I served to myself in lust is all my portion: the wealth with which I was blessed, my enemies meeting together shall carry me away, as the mad Thyades carry a raw goat.—I am gone to hell: and when I went thither, I neither carried gold nor horse, nor silver chariot, I that wore a mitre, am now a little heap of dust."

From "An Exanination of the New Tariff proposed by Henry Baldwin, a Representative in Congress:" a pamphlet recently published in New-York.

ORIGIN OF THE GENERAL DISTRESS.

After the storms of thirty years, which have shaken the very foundations of industry, trade and morals, throughout the world, mankind have a moment's pause; and seem much astonished at the consequences of a sudden relie[f] from the horrors and uncertainties of w[ar].

We are in gene[ral] calm, but the delirium of the fe[w] which is just leaving us, still d[o] our fancy with strange drea[ms] ch man undertakes to accou[nt] the general distress, and eac[h] izes on the circumstances ar[e] n, and ascribes all his misf[or]o them; one attributes all to [a] ather to want of specie ca[use] cash duties and lendi[ng] ment's money to Englis[h] fourth ascribes all to a [sy]stem of revenue, which m[ust] radically changed." What w[ill] these croakers say, when the around the world and find all [the] d involved in the same general [ca]n? they are driven to the concl[us]n, either that they have not discovered the cause, or that every nation is afflicted with similar evils in government. In answer to those who ascribe our distress to a want of protection to our domestic industry, we may say, that no nation on earth complains more bitterly or loudly than England, in the full enjoyment of all the blessings of a system protecting industry with bounties and monopolies.

The causes of general distress throughout the world are, however, paramount to all legislation. They are such as ever have, and ever will agitate and control the industry of man; and at times, sweep over nations with the shock of a whirlwind.

Let us look at the condition of the world in 1815. Europe had just rested from a war of twenty five years; the United States had passed through eight years of embargo, restrictions, and war. During these periods the industry of nations had been disturbed and shackled; the capital of mankind waited an oportunity, when it might be set in motion with security. Europe, by the restrictions and uncertainty of commerce, had been deprived in a measure, of the productions of Asia and the Americas; and on the other hand, these countries had, for the same reasons, but a small supply of the manufactures and produce of Europe. The productions of every nation were consequently in great abundance and low, in that country where they were cultivated or manufactured; and all foreign merchandize was scarce and high.

This was the condition of things in 1815, when the capital and enterprize of the world were let loose by a general peace: this circumstance was sufficient of itself, but other causes almost as powerful, assisted in giving impetuosity to the tide of commerce. Men who had been almost for a generation idle, or occupied in the various employments of war, suddenly and without experience, entered into a new business: the merchants of the world had become little better than speculators amidst the risks, great profits, and heavy losses of war. He, who duly reflects on the importance of all these causes, will be prepared to expect the consequences which followed. The years 1815 and 1816, yielded large profits; we were all buyers, and the productions of one country were hurried to another; this general exchange was profitably continued during these years, confidence, enterprise and capital, real and fictitious, contributing to augment the business of the world, and producing, at length, the melancholy reverse of the summer of 1817. The markets of every nation were crowded with the productions of other countries, and foreign merchandize was at a lower price, than it would have commanded at home. Confidence was suddenly destroyed, fictitious capital lost its powers, enterprise was broken in spirit, the world was in debt, and ruin was inevitable.

In 1817, and 18[18], we were all sellers, and prices fell. Still the debts of the world were to be paid, and property of every description, real estate, ships, manufactures and produce, were sacrificed for the payment of these debts; this sacrifice and this fall were simultaneous throughout the world, as well as the bankruptcies of 1818, and 1819; which together, relieved mankind from that mass of debt, which they had been tempted to contract by the profits on trade in 1815, and

The year 1820 brought us some relief; we congratulate ourselves, that the [war] is over, and we may once more go abroad. We are no longer [alarm]ed with the fear of bankruptcies, confidence has returned to give activity to trade, and will, through [it] operate on industry of every kind in the country.

We are beginning a series of years, probably the happiest we have experienced since 1807. As the nations of the world are all now, more or less, engaged in commerce, we cannot expect so large a share of foreign trade as we had, when they were fighting the battles of ambitious men; but our coasting trade is increasing rapidly, and will permanently supply its loss. We shall probably too enjoy as large a foreign trade as any other nation.

Indeed, if we could but forget old dreams, we might believe ourselves at this moment, in a happy condition; we have a surplus of money, of food, and of cloths. Let us have a little patience, and we shall have something better to do than to croak about the times.

If men would pay more attention to these changes in the world, as natural as day and night; and trouble their brains less for discoveries of fanciful causes and new systems; we should all make better farmers, better merchants, better manufacturers and better legislators.

MR. BROUGHAM.

Mr. Brougham, attorney general to the queen of England:—This acute, learned, and eloquent advocate, who may, perhaps, in a few years become lord chancellor, is a mean looking figure, as lean as a broom-stick, yellow and fallen away, with a flat nose, a wide mouth, and unpleasing contours; but he has large sparkling eyes, which flash fire, and as soon as he begins to speak, his countenance is lighted up with a degree of animation, understanding, and selfpossession, the effect of which is not weakened by a bad habit (perhaps a nervous affection) of every moment stretching the nostrils, distorting the closed mouth on both sides, and at the same time, winking with the eyes. The charm of his eloquence is irresistible to an unprejudiced person, and there is in his manner something which the English call gentlemanlike, by which he is favorably distinguished from the violent fury of his colleague, Mr. Denman, the queen's solicitor general, who with a terrible bass voice roars in the hall, at the same time, thumping on the bar.—*British M. Mag.*

A GOOD STORY.

A soldier of the west, during the late war, being off duty, was engaged by a landlord to dig a patch of potatoes, on condition that he would be furnished with a bottle of whiskey to begin with. The landlord, accordingly, took him to the field, showed him the patch, and left him a full bottle of his favourite beverage. About an hour afterwards, the landlord went out to see how this son of Mars progressed in his business of farming. He found him holding to an old stump, unable to stand without it, his bottle lying empty at his fee, and no potatoes dug. Being quite exasperated, the landlord, giving him a shake, exclaimed—Hallo! you scoundrel!—is this the way you dig my potatoes for me?—Hah! says the soldier, lapping his tongue, staggering half round, squinting and hiccuping—if you want your potatoes dug, fetch 'em on—for I'll be hanged if I'm going to run round the lot after 'em.

ANECDOTES.

A nobleman was accustomed to examine bills of account with great rigor, even to pence and farthings, and was often rediculed on this score by an intimate friend. But this friend falling into accidental and unmerited distress, was surprised with the receipt of two bank notes of 100 each, in the following laconic epistle: "The farthings you have so often laughed at enable me to lend you the enclosed, which you will return at your own convenience."

Louis XII. having heard much of the prophesies of a criminal who was condemned to die, sent for him, and said to him 'prophecy the time of my death.' The prophet was somewhat silent, as if in deep contemplation, and then exclaimed, 'I cannot pronounce the precise day on which your majesty shall die: but I foresee that it will be the very next to the one of my death.' The credulous king immediately gave orders that he should be released from prison, and his health preserved with great attention.

A gentleman, who was examined as a witness by the late lord Auburton, (then counselor Dunning being repeatedly asked by the counsellor, if he did not lodge in the verge of the court, at length replied, he did. "And pray, sir, for what reason did you take up residence at that place?" "To avoid the rascally impertinence of *Dunning*."